AVENIDA RIO BRANCO, RIO DE JANEIRO

BRAZIL

By E. M. NEWMAN
Lecturer and Traveler

MENTOR GRAVURES

SÃO PAULO · FALLS OF PIRACICABA · NATIONAL MUSEUM, RIO DE JANEIRO
COFFEE PLANTATION, NEAR SÃO PAULO · BAHIA · THE BEIRA MAR, RIO DE JANEIRO

BRAZIL is a huge wonderland, part known and realized, and part wilderness. In its forests is Nature's apothecary shop, where have been found hundreds of medicinal plants. Wild rubber abounds in the Amazon Valley, and more than one hundred million dollars' worth was annually exported before rubber became a cultivated plant in Mexico and the West Indies. When the early navigators sailed up the island-studded bay which leads to the present capital, they thought it was the mouth of a broad river, and as it was in the month of January, they named it Rio de Janeiro (ree′-oh de zhan-air′-oh), the river of January.

The harbor is generally acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful in the world. Sugar Loaf lifts its lofty head out of the gloom, and, with Corcovado and other fantastically shaped peaks in the background, the scene is one of indescribable grandeur.

Rio has justly earned its title, "City of Beautiful Views." It clings and wraps round the spurs of mountains, weird in form and grotesque in shape. It is hard for man to make any city worthy of such surroundings. Starting as a small settlement, Rio has been successively the capital of a province, a kingdom, an empire, and a republic. Only in recent years has the

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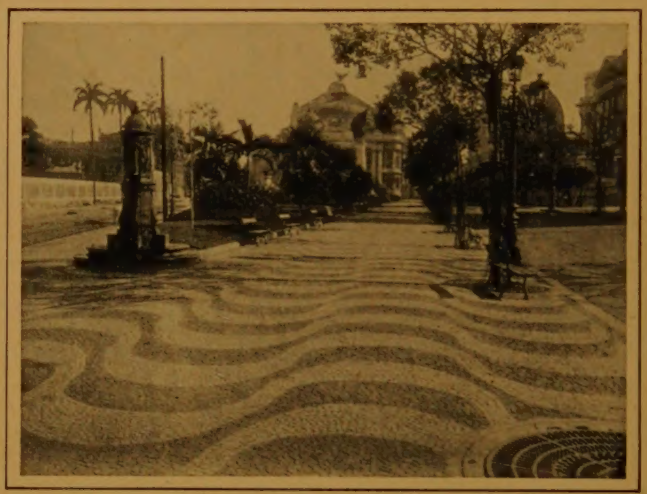
city greatly changed. Twelve years ago it was a city of antiquated streets and foul-smelling, open sewered thoroughfares, which were more like alleys.

Today it is a city of broad avenues, with clean, well-kept pavements and a beautiful boulevard which follows the sea for miles. The Beira Mar (Around the Sea), a magnificent avenue, occupies what was a short time ago a breeding place for mosquitoes. The Avenida Rio Branco now extends through the heart of the city. A few years ago it was a tangle of narrow lanes, which were purchased by the government. Within two years the old buildings disappeared, drainage was introduced, the street was paved, and the Avenida was completed.



AVENIDA RIO BRANCO, RIO DE JANEIRO
Looking down the broad, designed pavement

Commercial Development

When the harbor of Rio was opened to the commerce of the world, its business increased with amazing rapidity. Everything was sent to Brazil, without the slightest regard for its fitness, the tropical climate, or the real needs of the people. On opening the cases, customs officials were astounded to find warm blankets, heating apparatus, ice skates, and other equally useless merchandise.

An American corporation now owns the electric lighting and street car franchises, controls the water supply, and has been an important factor in establishing needed improvements. Street-car fare is expensive, averaging from seven to fifteen cents for first-class fare. All street cars are called "bonds," and the origin of the name is curious.

STATUE DOM PEDRO
At Petropolis

When electric cars were first introduced, the capitalists who had secured the franchise offered bonds for sale. These were purchased by the Brazilians under the impression that they were buying a street car for every bond purchased. So the street cars became known as "bonds," a name which has clung to them ever since.

One's first experience with Brazilian money is amusing. The dollar mark is used to designate the reis, a coin so small it would require a magnifying glass to see it. A thousand reis equals about twenty-five cents of American money. For $200 in American money one becomes a millionaire; in other words, he receives for that amount of money more than a million reis. But the illusion vanishes when one sits down to his first luncheon, and finds on the menu such prices as: bread, 200 reis; butter 300 reis, and then learns that his first meal costs in Brazilian money about 8,000 reis.

PRESIDENT'S PALACE, RIO DE JANEIRO

Tropical Life

The breath of the tropics prevails throughout the northern part of Brazil. Tropical fruits grow in abundance, there are dense jungles, and an enormous primeval forest, in which rain falls amost continuously, creating the mightiest of rivers within the greatest stretch of forest in existence. Here the trees are matted thick with parasite plants, forming a compact mass of green.

AVENIDA DO MANGUE, RIO DE JANEIRO

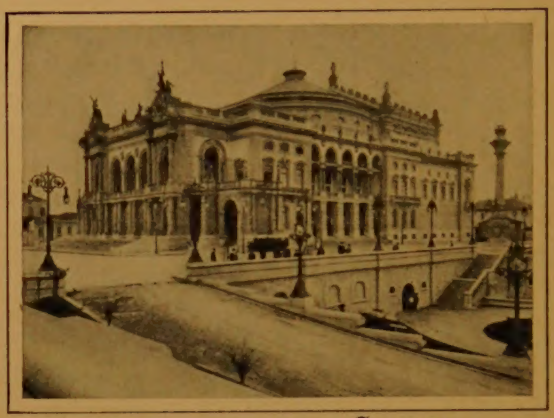
A grand boulevard, a mile and a half in length, and with a canal in the center

In this section of Brazil negroes predominate; and they live as they do in our Southern States. Surrounding their cabins may be a patch of corn, a few banana stalks, and some mandioca root. Nature has been so bountiful that they need not exert themselves. The developed part constitutes only a small part of the country, just a fringe along the Atlantic coast. This strip supports a population of nearly twenty-two millions, but enables Brazil to export annually products to the value of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Bahia and Petropolis

Largest among the cities of the north are Para and Bahia, the former situated at the entrance to the Amazon River, and the latter seven hundred and fifty miles north of Rio. Bahia is a fine modern city,

FERRY
Between São Paulo and the Snake Farm



MUNICIPAL THEATER AT SÃO PAULO

divided into two sections, an upper and a lower town. Along the seafront is the business section, occupied by banks, business and shipping interests. The upper city is reached by a long, winding road or by means of *ascensores* or elevators. It is in this section of the city that one finds beautiful homes, surrounded by tropical gardens. Bahia has a larger percentage of negroes than any other Brazilian city. One might imagine himself in one of our Southern cities, were it not for the curious gutteral Portuguese, which is the only language spoken by the negroes.

During the Empire, because of the many and almost constant outbreaks of yellow fever, a summer capital was established at Petropolis, which sits high in the mountains, about two hours' journey by rail from Rio. Ascending about three thousand feet, one finds Petropolis an attractive city. During the hot season it is the fashionable summer resort of Brazilian society, and the wealth and gayety of the capital is transferred to it for a short period.

In its streets is a statue of Dom Pedro II, who was but fifteen years of age when in 1840 he ascended the throne. He reigned for nearly half a century. He was most democratic in manner, rather negligent in dress, and had the reputation for preferring to read a favorite author than to preside over a state dinner. Even when forced to leave the country, he retained the love and respect of his people, but they wanted a republic, with the liberty enjoyed by the people of the United States, so Dom Pedro had to go.

STREET SCENE IN SÃO PAULO

São Paulo

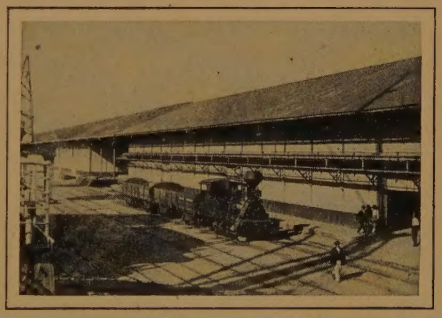
Brazil has improved wonderfully since the overthrow of the Empire in 1889. More than

15,000 miles of railway are now in operation, and the city of São Paulo (sahng pow'-loh), then a town of 25,000 inhabitants, has become a metropolis with a population of nearly half a million. Many other cities still retain characteristics which are typically Portuguese, but São Paulo has outgrown these. Even the exclusiveness of family life has disappeared, and the young women of the city may be seen out upon the streets, unaccompanied by a duenna or chaperon (which would be unknown in more conservative Rio).

The State of São Paulo is a big coffee producing section, and São Paulo is the distributing center for this important product. Its great wealth has made it the most progressive place in Brazil. Many of the boys from this province have been sent to the United States, especially for a technical education.

SANTOS
An important seaport city of Southern Brazil

Just outside the city is a snake farm, one of three similar institutions in the world. Dr. Brazil, the head of the institution, has been experimenting with poisonous reptiles for nearly twenty years, and has discovered a serum which is not only a certain cure for snake bite, but also for a number of virulent diseases.



A DOCK AT SANTOS

The doctor extracts the venom from the glands of the snakes, then places the poison in a heater, where it crystallizes, and afterwards it is used to inoculate other animals. From the latter a serum is obtained which has been used with wonderful results.

Coffee Growing

From São Paulo bamboo roads lead through the coffee plantations. Everywhere in this vicinity is the rich, red soil of the coffee country. On the largest fazenda, or plantation, there are eight million coffee trees, from which twenty-three million pounds of coffee are annually marketed.

There are from two hundred and fifty to three hundred coffee trees to the acre. The work of caring for them is let out to families at so much a thousand trees per year. A family can take care of about five thousand

PA
V
RIO I

SNAKE FARM
Dr. Brazil and Mr. Newman standing together

trees, receiving from twenty-five to thirty dollars per thousand. In addition they are paid for picking, and are also permitted to plant corn and beans between the coffee rows.

A Brazilian proverb says, "Coffee must be as strong as Satan, as black as ink, as hot as hades, and as sweet as love." It is served not only on all social occasions, but, as with tea in Japan, in every place of business. If, in calling on a family, coffee were not served, one might be justified in believing that the call was not welcome.

Eighty per cent. of all the coffee consumed in the United States comes from Brazil. It matters little whether your grocer labels your coffee Mocha, Java, or any other name, it is a pretty safe guess that it was grown in Brazil. The different brands may even have come from the same tree.

STREE
P
RIO

The Schools and the People

In the interior is the town of Piracicaba (peer-a-see-kah'-bah), where there is a good American school. It is maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is one of four similar schools in different parts of Brazil. These schools are attended by girls from the best Brazilian families, and have an excellent reputation for efficiency.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL AT CAMPINAS

Here again we come upon many negroes. As in the United States, they were originally brought into Brazil and sold as slaves. When slavery was abolished in 1888, there were about 750,000 slaves in the country.

Today there is no color line, no class distinction. Whites freely intermarry with negroes, and in time Brazilians hope to assimilate and absorb the negro blood. As a result of this intermarriage, we now see negroes of every shade, from the full-blooded negro with his black skin, to the light complexioned octoroon.

At the close of the Civil War, many Southern families, whose plantations had been devastated, feeling that they did not want to live under the old flag, went to Brazil and established the Villa Americana. There are still about one hundred American families living in and about Villa Americana, although the village now contains more Italians than Americans.

A few of the Americans have prospered; others have done but moderately well. When the Southern families first arrived, they immediately bought some slaves, and to this day a number of the blacks in this vicinity speak English. When Senator Root was in Brazil, he visited this little colony, and the Brazilian government afterward named a town in his

honor. It is called "Elihu Root," and is located on the Paulista Railroad. Not far from Villa Americana is Nova Odessa (New Odessa), a Russian colony. When I asked one of the Russians how he liked Brazil, he said the country was all right, but he preferred Russia. Here, said he, one must work all year round, but in Russia, because of the climate, one need work but four months in a year.

In this little settlement the government maintains a stock farm, where it is experimenting in breeding high grade cattle. Blooded stock has been imported from other countries, and the native breed has been greatly improved. This industry is sure to become one of the chief sources of revenue.

In the southern part of Brazil there is a very large German colony, where cattle breeding is rapidly developing, and in time the selling of cattle will rank in importance with the growing of coffee and the sale of rubber.

Social Life

Brazilians as a rule are conservative. They do not permit their daughters to go out without a chaperon. At the fashionable promenading hour in the capital, which is from three to five in the afternoon, the Avenida Rio Branco is thronged with promenaders. One rarely sees women walking with men, as that is not considered good form. The girls usually walk in couples, while the men are seen arm in arm, nodding and bowing politely in the passing. In the evening the Avenida reminds one of the famous boulevards of Paris. On its broad sidewalks are placed tables and chairs like those seen in the streets of the French capital. It is the custom in Rio, as in Paris, for people to sit by the hour, sipping coffee and cordials, while they enjoy the spectacle of the passing throng. When women are seen walking with men, one may be sure that they are married or publicly engaged. Should a young man be privileged to call at the home of a Brazilian girl, the parents are present. Brazilians are fond of luxurious living.

BAMBOO LINED ROAD
In the coffee country

DRYING COFFEE
Scene at one of the great coffee fazendas (plantations) near Campinas

In the evening, on the Beira Mar, the beautiful avenue which follows for miles the contour of the Bay, one may see magnificent motor cars, each with a liveried chauffeur and footman. The cars are of the finest manufacture, and luxurious in every detail. The gowns of the women, most of which are Parisian made, are stylish and costly. Many of the women do not wear hats, and are dressed as if they were on their way to the opera while they ride up and down the avenue. They want to "see and be seen"—a most natural desire of people of leisure and wealth. We observe in the homes, as in public, a fondness for bright color and rich effects. It must be remembered that a large part of Brazil is in the tropics, and gay colors harmonize with the brilliant foliage and the tropical surroundings.

THEREZOPOLIS MOUNTAINS, NEAR RIO DE JANEIRO
The pointed formation is called "The Finger of God"

FARM SCENE
In the interior of southern Brazil

July is the season in Rio, as it is only in the winter months that one may go to the races, or attend the opera in the magnificent Municipal Theater. The world's greatest artists appear during the season, and opera is given in French, Italian and Spanish. At times a Portuguese company of operatic stars is brought over from across the Atlantic. Americans should not make the mistake of going to Brazil in our winter months. The seasons are reversed, our winter is their summer. Then, when it is hot in Rio, anybody who is anybody leaves the city and goes to Petropolis, the summer capital, situated high in the hills. January, February and March in northern Brazil are so hot that even the bathing beaches are deserted, while in July and August the weather is usually delightful. Guarujá (guar-oo-zhah'), situated on the sea coast not far from Santos, is a favorite resort. Though lacking the luxurious beauty of Mar del Plata in Argentina, it is very attractive and has a fine bathing beach.

We return to the sea-coast by way of the São Paulo Railroad. Because of a contract entered into with the government, this road cannot pay

more than twelve per cent. in annual dividends; any excess reverts to the government.

To avoid paying the government any money, the São Paulo Railroad has most luxurious appointments. The directors seem to have done everything except gild the rails.

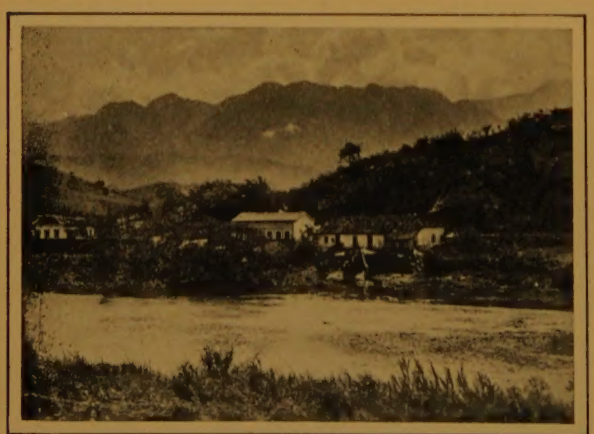
VILLA AMERICANA
Street scene in the American town

Santos

The terminus is Santos, the greatest seaport in southern Brazil, and a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants. From this port is annually shipped about sixty per cent. of the world's supply of coffee. As many as thirteen million sacks have been exported from here in a period of one year.

Special machinery has been built for the loading of coffee on the steamers, and there is now a capacity of eight thousand sacks per hour. This has made possible the handling of an enormous amount of Brazil's chief product.

Santos is one of the few ports on either the east or the west coast of South America where steamers can go to a wharf. At almost every port it is necessary to unload freight onto lighters, and, as there is usually a high sea running, the lighters roll and tumble about helplessly on the crest of the waves. Many of the cases come down with a crash, and this calls attention to the necessity for careful packing, as nowhere else is freight subjected to worse conditions.



A RANCH
In the interior country of Brazil

Where there are no railroads, pack animals must be used, and the merchandise must be so packed that it may be transported on the backs of animals. These are things which must be considered if the American manufacturer is serious in his endeavor to obtain South American trade.

We are by far the best customer Brazil has, but we have never received our just share of patronage from the

A LOAD OF RUBBER
Rubber in rough balls being carted in the streets of Para

Brazilians. The balance of trade has heretofore been largely in their favor; it is now time for the American business men to see that this condition is changed.

Brazil has everything to make it wealthy; all kinds of climate, from the tropical north, with its rubber and medicinal plants, to the semi-tropical coffee country; and in the extreme south is a climate where wheat, corn and other cereals thrive. Diamonds, gold and silver are found in the mountains, and there are thousands of miles of good grazing country for cattle and sheep. Most populous of all the republics of South America, largest in area, containing the mightiest of all rivers, the richest and most fertile of soil, Brazil offers for the United States golden commercial opportunities. As one writer has put it: "The people are awaiting the American merchant, manufacturer and banker; they are seeking the American scientist, educator, and expert in all lines; and they will welcome the American traveler who is searching for a good opportunity of investment."

GUARUJA
Seaside resort of fashion

GUARUJA
View along the beach

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR
Fully illustrated *By Annie S. Peck*

BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS
By G. T. Bruce

SOUTH AMERICA *By James Bryce*
The standard work on the subject.

THE SOUTH AMERICANS *By W. H. Koebel*
Containing valuable matter on Brazil.

THROUGH THE BRAZILIAN WILDERNESS
Illustrated *By Theodore Roosevelt*

BRAZIL AND HER PEOPLE OF TODAY
Fully illustrated *By Nevin O. Winter*

*** Information concerning the above books and articles may be had on application to the Editor

Ask the ordinary individual what Brazil means to him and he may say, "Coffee, rubber, the Amazon, Rio de Janeiro, and the River of Doubt." Under these heads has come to him in the course of years such fleeting information as he has received about Brazil. Back of that slim store of knowledge lies an impression created in childhood days when he thumbed his school geography, that Brazil is an enormous country, fabulously rich in resources.

★ ★ ★

In point of territory Brazil is the biggest subject that we have covered in a single number of The Mentor. It is large enough to be cut up into sixteen countries, each the size of France. The area of Brazil is about 3,300,000 square miles. This is larger than the area of the United States, and more than double that of India. Most of this territory is inhabited only by aboriginal Indians, many of them wild savages; and a good deal of the land is still practically unexplored.

Let no reader of The Mentor think for a moment that it is our purpose to dispose of this great country in a single Mentor. In the present Mentor Mr. Newman treats Brazil from the standpoint of the traveler—just as in former numbers Mr. Elmendorf treated India, China and other great countries. This number will be supplemented by others in which we will take up various features of Brazil. In our series of "Stories of the Great Rivers" we shall publish during the coming year a number devoted exclusively to the River Amazon. That will be followed by one in our series of "National Capitals" which will be given over entirely to the city of Rio de Janeiro. Then again, when we come to the consideration of some of the "Great Industries of the World" and treat the subjects of coffee and rubber, we shall have more to say about Brazil. And before we finish our South American course we shall have a number on the "Natural Wonder Spots" of the southern continent, in which Brazil will have its share of attention.

W. D. Moffat

EDITOR

IE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART NEW YORK CITY

HENRY CLAY

FROM A PAINTING BY S. F. B. MORS

ONE

HENRY CLAY was known as the Mill Boy of the Slashes, for he was born on April 12, 1777, in a district known as "The Slashes," in Hanover County, Virginia. His father was a Baptist clergyman, who died when Henry was only four years old, leaving his widowed mother in poor circumstances. Henry received the nickname of the Mill Boy because he often was sent to a mill in the neighborhood to have corn ground for the Clay family.

Henry's mother was evidently a woman of spirit, for it is said that during the Revolution, when John Tarleton of the British visited her home and threw a handful of gold and silver on the table in payment for property taken by his men, she disdainfully swept up the coin and threw it into the fire.

Mrs. Clay married a second time. At the age of fourteen Henry Clay was placed in a small retail store in Richmond, Virginia; but within a year his talents so aroused the admiration of his stepfather, Captain Henry Watkins, that he secured for the lad a place in the office of the clerk of the High Court of Chancery. This was his first real entrance to public life. He is described as being at the time tall and rawboned, with a face that was plain but pleasing. At the court Clay attracted the attention of Chancellor Wythe, who employed him as a secretary.

Then in 1796 Henry Clay began to study law with Robert Brooke, attorney general of Virginia. A year later he obtained a license to practise law and moved to Lexington, Kentucky.

Conditions of civilization were not very high there, though Kentucky was no longer the "dark and bloody ground" of Daniel Boone and the Indians with whom he fought. Lexington, however, was a center, and Clay soon won, through his captivating manners and striking eloquence, a high place among the lawyers there. All the time he was reading and studying. He absorbed knowledge and made the most of his opportunities.

Clay was particularly successful in criminal cases. He was remarkably eloquent, and he excelled at sarcasm. On one occasion a member of the House of Representatives, who was noted for his long drawn speeches, said to Clay: "You speak for the present generation; I speak for posterity." "Yes," replied Clay, "and you seem resolved to continue speaking until your audience arrives."

Clay was very popular, and almost immediately after his arrival at Lexington his political career began. A convention was to be elected to revise the Constitution of Kentucky, and Clay was made a member of this, at the age of twenty-two. In the same year he married Lucretia Hart, the daughter of a prominent citizen of Kentucky. Four years later he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature. In 1806 he was appointed to an unexpired term in the United States Senate. When he took his seat, on December 29, 1806, he still lacked just three months and fourteen days of the age of thirty years, which the Constitution prescribes as the legal condition of eligibility for the Senate; but this does not seem to have interfered with his plunging immediately into the debates, —which was contrary to all tradition.

Clay again served in the Kentucky Legislature during the years 1808 to 1809. In the winter of 1809 he was once more sent to the United States Senate to fill an unexpired term of two years. When his term expired he was elected a member of Congress; and on November 4, 1811, was chosen Speaker of the House. Just at this time the United States was on the verge of war with Great Britain. Clay was very active in promoting the war. As Speaker of the House he arranged the important committees so as to keep them under control of the war party, and he himself made speeches in favor of placing a large army at the disposition of the President. When the question was asked, "What are we to gain by war?" he replied firmly: "What are we not to lose by peace?—commerce, character, a nation's best treasure, honor." His was a clarion call to the young republic. During the War of 1812 Clay vigorously sustained the administration, and some of his speeches electrified the country. In 1813 he was reëlected Speaker. He resigned on January 19, 1814, as he had been appointed by President Madison a member of a commission to negotiate peace with Great Britain. He joined in signing the peace at Ghent, in the Netherlands, on December 24, 1814. From Ghent Clay went to Paris and thence to London, to negotiate, with John Quincy Adams and Albert Gallatin, a treaty of commerce with England.

When he returned to the United States, Clay was elected to the House of Representatives and again chosen Speaker. He was reëlected in 1817, and once more chosen Speaker in 1819. During this and the following year he took an important part in the struggle in Congress concerning the admission of Missouri as a slave State. He was the father of the second Missouri Compromise of 1821, by which the admission of Missouri was at last effected. This disposition to compromise gave him the title of "The Great Pacificator." After Congress adjourned, Clay decided to retire to private life, to devote himself to his legal practice. But the people realized that the country needed his services, and sent him back to Congress, where he was again chosen Speaker.

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THE AMERICAN TRIUMVIRATE

Henry Clay: Second Part

TWO

THE greatest ambition of Henry Clay was to become President of the United States. And, unfortunately for him, it was an ambition that was never satisfied. In 1824 he was a candidate, his opponents being John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson and William H. Crawford, each of whom received a larger number of electoral votes than Clay. None had received a majority of the electoral vote, however, and it was necessary for the House of Representatives to choose the President. As he stood fourth in the number of electoral votes received, Clay was excluded by the Constitution from the choice, and he used his influence in the House for John Quincy Adams, who was elected. Jackson and his friends accused Clay of having thrown his influence to Adams in return for the appointment as Secretary of State in Adams' Cabinet. Clay became his Secretary of State, but in that place he was very uncomfortable, for although his motives were absolutely pure, he was kept busy explaining himself and denying accusations.

About this time John Randolph of Roanoke denounced Adams and Clay as "a combination of the Puritan and the blackleg." This angered Clay, and he challenged Randolph to a duel. When they met, Randolph was dressed in a loose flowing cloak. Both men fired, and a bullet touched Randolph's cloak. At the second fire, Clay's bullet inflicted a tear in the garment, whereupon Randolph fired his pistol into the air and said: "I do not fire on you, Mr. Clay!" Then they shook hands and became reconciled.

In 1831 Clay was nominated for the Presidency by the National Republicans. He had as his opponent Andrew Jackson, the Democrat. Clay was disastrously defeated in 1832, Jackson receiving 219 electoral votes and Clay only 49. At the time, Clay was a member of the United States Senate, and he was continually in opposition to President Jackson.

Martin Van Buren was elected President in 1836, and immediately on his inauguration the great financial crisis of 1837 broke out. Clay wanted the Whig nomination for the Presidency four years later, but this was denied him. Though he was angered at his defeat, he supported Harrison with great energy. When Harrison was elected, Clay declined the office of Secretary of State. On March 31, 1842, he took leave of the Senate, and retired to private life, "never to return," as he said in his farewell speech.

During his retirement he traveled over the country, and was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. It was conceded that he would be the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1844. He was nominated by acclamation on May 1, 1844. His opponent was James K. Polk, who, in defeating him, gave Clay the bitterest blow of his entire life. If Clay could have carried the State of New York he would have won the election; but he had antagonized some of the anti-slavery men in the North, and many of these, voting as the Liberty Party, and representing the abolition sentiment of New York, divided the vote so that the State gave a plurality of 5,080 for Polk. Clay was deeply mortified at his defeat, and complained that his friends had cruelly deceived him. His later years were clouded by gloomy views as to the gratitude of the republic.

Although he had said farewell to the Senate, Clay was again elected a member of that body by a unanimous vote of the Kentucky Legislature in December, 1848, and he took his seat a year later. In 1848 he hoped to receive the nomination of the Whigs for the Presidency. General Zachary Taylor, the Mexican war hero, defeated him, Kentucky herself deserting her favorite son. Clay's patience broke down, and he refused to support the nomination.

In 1850 he supported the bill known as the Compromise of 1850, which added greatly to his fame, although it satisfied neither the North nor the South. It was during the debate on this bill that he declared in the strongest terms his allegiance to the United States as superior to his allegiance to his State, and denounced secession as treason.

When Congress adjourned, in 1851, Clay went to Cuba for his health, returning from there to his home at Ashland. In December he went to Washington to take his seat in the Senate, but owing to failing health, he appeared there only once during the winter. On June 29, 1852, at the age of seventy-six, he died in Washington, D. C. He was buried in the cemetery at Lexington, Kentucky, and a monument, consisting of a tall column surmounted by a statue, was erected over his tomb.

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DANIEL WEBSTER

THE AMERICAN TRIUMVIRATE
Daniel Webster: First Part

THREE

DANIEL WEBSTER, one of the world's great orators, was so shy as a schoolboy that he found it impossible to stand up and "speak pieces" before his schoolmates. He overcame this timidity, and it is said that passing teamsters would stop and farmers pause in their work to hear him recite passages from the Bible or verses of poetry. Daniel Webster was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, on January 18, 1782. His father was Ebenezer Webster, a sturdy frontiersman, who had served in the Revolution and later had been a member of the New Hampshire Legislature.

Daniel was his second son by his second wife. As a child he seemed so weak and sickly that it was thought he would never live to grow up. He was considered too delicate for hard work on the farm, and was allowed a great deal of time to play. Consequently, he had plenty of leisure, which he spent in hunting, fishing, and particularly in reading. His thirst for knowledge was insatiable; he read every book that came within reach. He was sent to Exeter Academy in 1796, and later went to Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1801. While there he conquered his boyish shyness, and took great pleasure in public speaking. His eloquence attracted so much notice that in 1800 the townspeople of Hanover, New Hampshire, where Dartmouth is situated, selected this undergraduate to deliver the Fourth of July oration.

Leaving college, Webster began the study of law. First, however, he found it necessary to teach school. After teaching for a few months at Fryeburg, Maine, he returned to his study of the law, and in July, 1804, went to Boston. Christopher Gore, later Governor of Massachusetts and United States Senator, took him into his office. In March, 1805, Webster was admitted to the bar. Two years later he moved to Portsmouth, and in June, 1808, he married Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire.

Webster's political career really began at the opening of the War of 1812. He led the opposition in New Hampshire to the policy of President Madison. The Federalists elected him a member of Congress, and he took his seat in May, 1813. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations by Henry Clay.

At this period in his life, Webster was an imposing figure. His form was tall, massive, and commanding; his face was rugged, with overhanging brows, above deep, glowing eyes. His costume at the time has become historic. He wore a dress coat of blue cloth, with brass buttons, trousers of black cloth, and a buff waistcoat, cut low. He was always dignified, and a figure to command respect.

Webster moved to Boston in June, 1816, and at the expiration of his second term in Congress, on March 4, 1817, retired to practice law. His practice was big, and he soon secured an income of more than $20,000 a year. One of the first cases upon which he was engaged was the famous Dartmouth College affair. The case was finally carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there Webster, making a powerful appeal to the emotions of the court, won the case for the college and a reputation for himself. Several other important cases added to this, and meanwhile he had come to be recognized as the greatest American orator.

His speech at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on December 22, 1820, on the 200th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, was one of the noblest ever delivered. Five years later, at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument, he gave what is perhaps the clearest statement to be found anywhere of the principles underlying the War for Independence. His eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, delivered in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, at the time of their death in 1826, was another splendid display of eloquence. It was Webster who placed in Adams' mouth the imaginary reply in the Continental Congress to the arguments against the Declaration of Independence, which began: "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote." The spirit of these orations is that of the broadest patriotism, and of a keen consciousness of the mighty future of the United States.

In the meantime, in 1822, Webster had been elected to Congress from the Boston district, and he was twice reëlected by a popular vote that was almost unanimous. He continued in the House of Representatives until 1827, when he was chosen United States Senator from Massachusetts. His greatest speeches in this period were the "Replies to Hayne," in which he stated imperishably the doctrine of the national Constitution. He was reëlected in 1833 and 1839, but retired from the Senate in 1841 to accept the office of Secretary of State under President Harrison.

His first wife having died, Webster married again in 1829. His first wife had left him two sons and a daughter. One son, Edward, a major in the United States army, died while serving in the Mexican War, and the other, Daniel, was killed in the second battle of Bull Run.

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FOUR

AFTER 1833 Webster was recognized as one of the greatest powers in the nation, and it seemed natural to suppose that he would be elected to the Presidency in the near future. But his talents were not those of a party leader.

In 1841, when Webster was secretary of State under President Tyler, who had succeeded to the President's chair after the death of President Harrison, the whole cabinet resigned, with the exception of himself. He remained to conclude the treaty with Great Britain which defined the northeastern boundary between the United States and Canada. Shortly after, he retired and remained in private life until 1845, when he was again elected to the Senate by the State of Massachusetts.

The war with Mexico soon commenced, and in the summer of 1847 Webster traveled through the Southern States, opposing the prosecution of the war for the sake of acquiring more territory. He was received everywhere with great enthusiasm.

The war brought General Zachary Taylor into the foreground as a candidate for the Presidency, and it was proposed to nominate Webster as Vice-President on the ticket with him; but Webster indignantly refused this. Webster at first did not favor Taylor, but finally decided that he was the better of the two candidates and gave him his support and helped elect him.

The North and the South were continually growing further apart in their ideas as to slavery. The greatest leaders of the time were for a compromise, and Webster was one of them. This policy necessarily involved some concession to the Southern demands, and Webster's attitude aroused great indignation in the North, especially in Massachusetts. He was accused of truckling to the South in order to obtain Southern support for the Presidency. It was Webster's last great speech, on March 7, 1850, in support of Henry Clay's elaborate compromises, that really spelled his doom as a popular favorite.

Webster was not prepared for the bitterness with which his speech was received in the North. When, shortly after, he returned to Massachusetts, he asked for the use of Faneuil Hall in Boston for a meeting. This was denied by the Board of Aldermen of the city. Webster was forced to speak from his hotel. Later on he was offered the use of the hall by the city, but it was not until a year later that he was able to appear there.

In the meantime President Taylor died, on July 9, 1850, and Webster became Secretary of State in President Fillmore's cabinet. Webster's friends tried to secure the presidential nomination for him in 1852. On the first ballot in the convention, General Scott received 131 votes, President Fillmore received 133, and Webster received only 29—had his own section backed him up, he might have been nominated. Webster was deeply disappointed at Scott's nomination. He refused to support the nomination and took no part in the campaign.

Webster's health was now rapidly failing. He left Washington on September 8, 1852, for the last time, and returned to Marshfield, Massachusetts, which he left only once again.

Webster had been very careless as to his finances all his life. He was incapable of keeping out of debt, and his friends were constantly called upon to supply deficiencies in his bank account. Even while his life was ebbing away, a venerable and wealthy citizen of Boston, who had learned that Webster was dying, sent him a thick roll of bank-notes, saying that at such a time there ought not to be any want of money in Webster's home. A day or two before his death, he said: "I should like to provide something for my family, and not leave them to the charity of the world, but Providence guides and overrules; I cannot help it, and therefore I submit to it."

After he died his friends discharged his obligations and successfully administered his estate.

During his last hours Webster lay in the darkness and seclusion of his house by the sea at Marshfield, turning his large, sad eyes to look through the window at the flag of his country waving from the masthead of a little boat moored by the shore. Toward the end he called his family and friends about him and talked of his relations to God, of his love and affection for his family, and of the immortality of the soul. After a few moments of silence he roused himself and, looking eagerly around, asked: "Have I—wife, son, doctor, friends, are you all here?—have I on this occasion said anything unworthy of Daniel Webster?" He spoke but little more. Shortly after midnight, when it was thought that he would never speak again, he once more roused himself, saying, "I still live."

Slowly he sank, and when Sunday morning dawned, on October 24, 1852, Daniel Webster was no more. His funeral took place on October 29th.

Never since the death of Washington had there been in the United States such a universal expression of public sorrow and bereavement.

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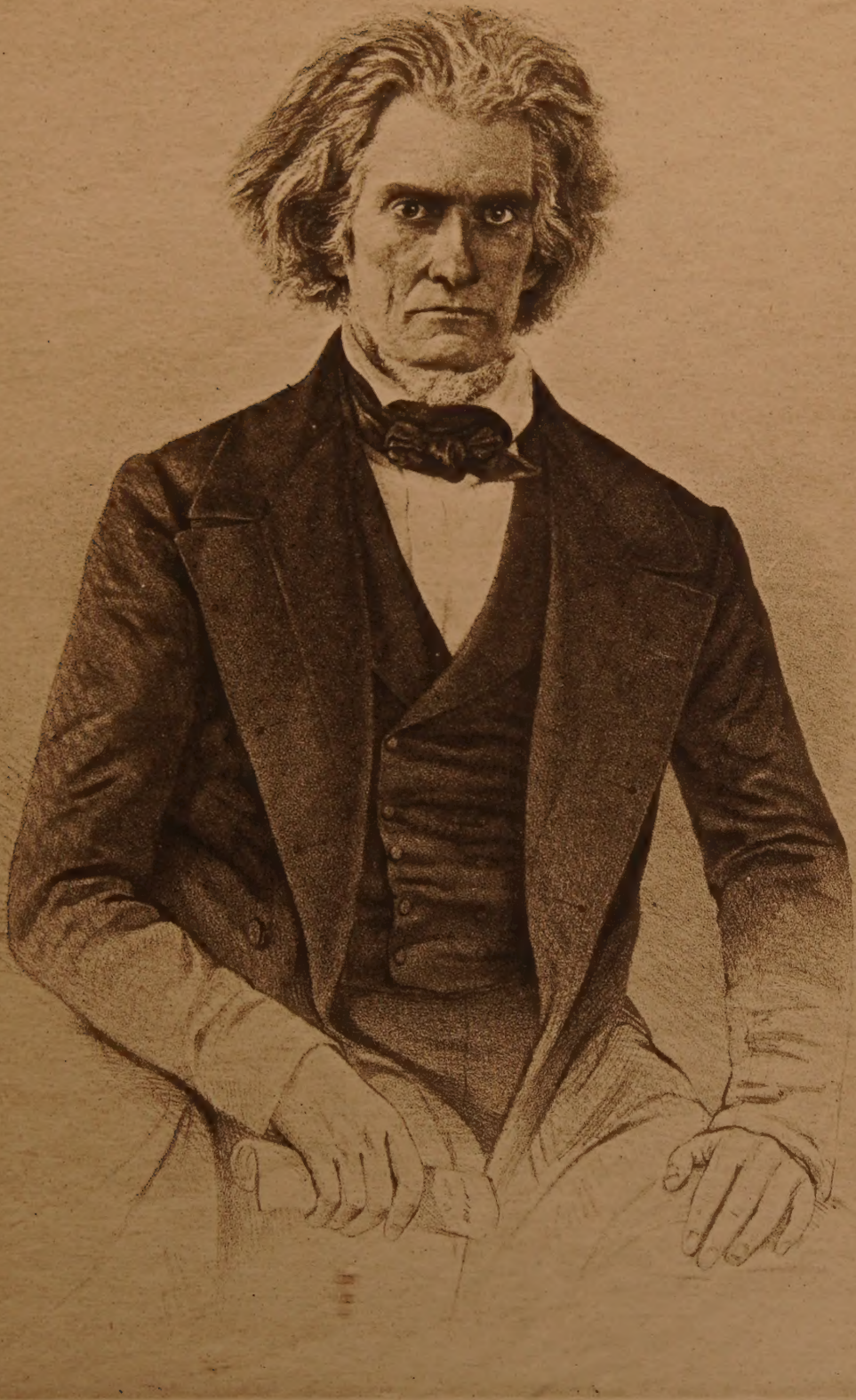

AN ORIGINAL DAGUERREOTYPE

JOHN C. CALHOUN

THE genius of John C. Calhoun has been compared to cold, clear, frosty starlight. His intellect was calm and his logic pitiless and cold. He had an unswerving belief in the innate righteousness and justice of slavery. John Caldwell Calhoun was born in the Abbeville district in South Carolina, on March 18, 1782. His father died when John was only thirteen years old. The boy studied under a tutor until he was ready to enter Yale in 1802. He graduated in 1804 with honors.

He then studied law at the famous school in Litchfield, Connecticut, and in South Carolina, being admitted to the bar in 1807. The first mutterings of the War of 1812 with Great Britain were just beginning to be heard. Calhoun was an ardent patriot, and he was one of the committee of citizens of South Carolina to draw up an indignant protest denouncing the British outrage on the American frigate *Chesapeake* in 1807.

Calhoun was soon elected to the Legislature and then to Congress. He entered the House of Representatives in November, 1811, and was a member of this House until 1817. Henry Clay, Speaker of the House, being eager for war and knowing Calhoun's hostility to Great Britain, placed him on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, of which he soon became the actual head. Calhoun drew up resolutions recommending preparations for a war with England, and also submitted a report urging a formal declaration of war. Both sets of resolutions were adopted.

President Monroe made Calhoun Secretary of War in 1817, a position which he filled until 1825. He reorganized the Military Academy at West Point, and it is said that the impress of his genius is felt to this day. Calhoun was elected Vice-President in 1824, and served during the administration of John Quincy Adams, and during most of the first administration of Andrew Jackson. A biographer describes him at this time: "His countenance at rest was strikingly marked by decision and firmness; in conversation, or when speaking, it became highly animated and expressive. His large, dark, brilliant, penetrating eyes strongly impressed all who encountered their glances. When addressing the Senate he stood firm, erect, accompanying his delivery with an angular gesticulation. His manner of speaking was energetic, ardent, and rapid, and marked by a solemn earnestness which inspired a strong belief in his sincerity and deep conviction. He very rarely indulged in figures of speech, and seldom left any doubt as to his meaning."

In the meantime, one of the most important events of Calhoun's life had taken place. A part of the North was in favor of a protective tariff, because of the manufacturing in that section. The Southern States, however, which were strictly agricultural, felt the burden of an increased tariff without deriving any of its benefits. The South, thereofre, was discontented with the tariff bill of 1828, called "The Bill of Abominations," and the tariff of 1832. Calhoun, representing this sentiment, urged the doctrine of nullification. Briefly, this amounted to the theory that one State, by a majority vote of its citizens, could nullify within its borders any act passed by the federal government. In other words, Calhaun and his followers believed that South Carolina need not submit to the protective tariff. The South believed that the Union was a league of States, each State being sovereign and independent.

Calhoun, as a member of the Cabinet when Jackson, as general in the United States army, was operating against the Seminole Indians, had criticized his conduct as reckless. This criticism was revealed to Jackson in April, 1830. In addition to this, Calhoun and his wife, among other members of Washington society, had refused to recognize Mrs. Eaton, the wife of Senator Eaton, whose conduct had brought scandal upon herself and her husband. Jackson attempted to force the members of his Cabinet and Vice-President Calhoun to receive Mrs. Eaton on terms of favor. He regarded as his enemy every man who would not accept her. Calhoun was one of these, and Jackson thenceforth was his bitterest foe. Every particle of influence that he had was thrown against Calhoun and in favor, later, of Martin Van Buren, who was Secretary of State and became President in 1836.

Calhoun resigned as Vice-President, and took his seat in the Senate to fight the question there. The result was the Compromise Tariff of 1833, which satisfied South Carolina.

Both for reasons of state and for personal reasons, Calhoun was ready to head a movement against the tariff. In 1828 he wrote a famous argument called The South Carolina Exposition. In 1832 he urged a State Convention in South Carolina which declared the tariff acts to be null and void.

Southern leaders were now beginning to see that there was to be a permanent conflict between the North and the South. This came to turn finally on the institution of slavery. Calhoun was the leader of the Southern interests, and he saw that if enough free States were admitted into the Union, the balance of power would be destroyed. The North already had a majority in the House of Representatives, and they would then have a majority in the Senate also. It was his duty, Calhoun thought, to prevent this at all costs.

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THE AMERICAN TRIUMVIRATE

John C. Calhoun: Second Part

SIX

CALHOUN was reëlected to the Senate in 1834 and in 1840, serving until 1843, when he was appointed Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Tyler, where he remained until March, 1845. He was mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, but declined. While Secretary of State he devoted his energies chiefly to the acquisition of Texas, in order to preserve the equilibrium between the South and the North.

On February 19, 1847, Calhoun introduced in the Senate a series of resolutions concerning this territory, which marked the most advanced stand as yet taken by the advocates of slavery. The first two of these said: "That the territories of the United States belong to the several States composing the Union, and are held by them as their joint and common property; that Congress, as the joint agent and representative of the States of the Union, has no right to make any law or do any act whatever that shall, directly or by its effects, make any discrimination between the States of this Union by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States acquired or to be acquired." These resolutions really meant that Congress was denied the power to prohibit slavery in the territories, and to declare all previous acts to this effect unconstitutional. The agitation continued until the session of 1849 and 1850, when the compromise measures were proposed and passed.

Calhoun's health was gradually failing. On the 4th of March, 1850, having been absent from the Senate many weeks, he appeared in the chamber, supported by his friends. Calhoun being too feeble to deliver an address, asked that his friend, Senator Mason of Virginia, be permitted to read it for him. This was allowed, and when his speech had been read, the great defender of slavery withdrew. He died on March 31, 1850, in Washington.

During the last years of his life Calhoun wrote two works, "A Disquisition on Government," and "A Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States." These treatises on the science of government and the federal constitution place him high among original thinkers upon political philosophy.

In comparing Calhoun with Webster and Clay, it might be said that Calhoun possessed neither Webster's brilliant rhetoric nor his easy versatility, but surpassed him in the ordered method and logical sequence of his mind. Clay was more magnetic and inspired more affection; but Calhoun surpassed him in clearness, directness and in tenacity of will. Calhoun saw further than either. It might be said that politically Calhoun and Webster stood in opposition, while Clay occupied a medial position between them.

In appearance Calhoun was tall and slender, and in his later years was emaciated. His face was angular and somewhat harsh in outline, but his eyes were of a very fine and brilliant dark blue. To his slaves he was just and kind. At his home, on his estate at Fort Hill, South Carolina, he lived the modest, unassuming life of a country planter. At Washington he lived as unostentatiously as possible. In all respects his character was always one of stainless integrity. He was simple and unpretending in manners, rigid and strict in his morals, and temperate and discreet in his habits. He was beloved by his family and friends, and honored and idolized by his State.

It was his solemn conviction that throughout his life he had done his duty both to the Union and to the South. One of his last sentences was: "The South, the poor South, God knows what will become of her."

It is interesting to note what the other two members of the great triumvirate thought of Calhoun. Henry Clay, after paying a tribute to his private character, said: "He possessed genius of the highest order. In felicity of generalization of the subjects of which his mind treated, I have seen him surpassed by no one, and the charm and captivating influence of his colloquial powers have been felt by all who have conversed with him." Daniel Webster declared: "He was a man of undoubted genius and of commanding talent. All the country and all the world admit that. . . . Firm in his purpose, perfectly patriotic and honest, aside from that high regard for that species of distinction that conducted him to eminent stations for the benefit of the Republic, I do not feel he had a selfish motive or selfish feeling."

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